anabytt Casualty.—The alarm of fire at one o'clock is morning proceeded from the house of Edward Snow bourt-st, and resulted from the bursting of a can of aing fluid, by which a young lady, Miss Elizabeth d, sged 22 years, lost her life. The deceased was about ring and was partially undressed, when in attempting replenish a fluid lamp, which was burning, from a can ataining nearly a gallon of burning fluid, an explosion who place by which she was covered with the burning aid and instantly enveloped in flames. She made a fright-aleap into the entry where she fell exclaiming that she as burning to death. Lastant efforts were made to extinuish the flames by smothering them, which, on account of ser skirts being very much saturated, was difficult. They were finally extinguished with water. The room was somewhat burnt, the fire communicating to the sofs and bed, without injury, however, to Mrs. Rand, who was in it. Drs. Morison and Seavey were quickly in attendance and did all in their power to alleviate the exeruciating sufferings of the dying girl. Ether and narcotics were resorted. Mrs did you was shockingly burned, and in her writhings, the flesh was reded off in huge wales. After a few hours of the most is me torture her vital powers gave way and she expired at 21 o cleck. The deceased is spoken of as a very aminate and industrious girl, possessing much personal beauty.

Mr. Leppleman, a son of the gentleman who was mrangered by the Indians near Fort Belknap some time ago.

Mr. Leppleman, a son of the gentleman who was murnered by the Indians near Fort Belknap some time ago, passed through this place a few days since from Belknap, ca route for his home in Ohio. From him we learn that the missing Kickapo concerned in the murder of his father and Col. Stem, had been captured by his tribe, and his head had been sent into Fort Arbuckle by the Chief, in fulfillment of his pledge to bring the murderers to summary punishment. The conduct of this Kickapoo Chief in ferreting out these murderers, and inflicting on them the most summary and terrible punishment, forms an instance of stern and inexorable justice, and good faith on the part of the Indian, for which the annals of his pale-faced brother furnish but too few perallels.

[Dallas (Texas) Herald, June 8.

First Evening Edition.

TUESDAY AFTERNOOZ, 2 C'OLOCK.

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GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT CONSACKIE.

FORTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LOSS FROM \$50,000 TO \$75,000.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 11, 1854. A destructive fire took place at Coxsackie Landing inst evening. It broke out in a public house kept by Kenicut, at the Middle Landing, and before it could be checked, some forty buildings were laid in ruins. The estimated loss is from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Among the buildings destroyed were two hotels, the Kepicut House and Barlow's Bingham House.

The following are the principal sufferers: H. P. Bedell, dry goods; W. B. Case & Co., grocery; G. Lush, liquors; H. P. Peck, jeweler; B. Sherman, grocer; Parcelow, ice-cream saloon; the Post Office; Geo. Sharp, grocer; Finch & Collier, dry goods; Patrick Keriyan, grocer; Wm. Pennoger, grocer.

Some say the fire was the work of an incendiary. Others that it originated from an overheated stovepipe. Fortunately the fire did not extend to the residences back of the landing.

FIRES.

PIER IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.

At a late hour Monday night, a fire broke out in the frame building, No. 154 West Twenty-Sevent st., occupied by Wm. Werner, as a lager bier saloon. The building and contents were considerably damaged before the flames could be subdued. Insured for \$200 on the stock and fixtures, in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Co.

bakery of Peter Gustus, No. 375 Seventh-av. The firemen were soon on the ground, but before they could extinguish the flames the building was damaged to the amount of \$400, and the stock \$250. The building is owned by Mr. Levy, and is fully insured. Through the exertions of the dremen the adjoining buildings were saved frem in-

The sterm of fire at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, was caused by the burning of some straw, at the corner of Twenty-sov-PRINT IS PROST-ST.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the rag warehouse of John Priestly, No. 257 Front-st., but it was soon extinguished by three ing the rags into the street. The premises sestained but elight damage. A woman named Shey was arrested on suspicion of having fired the building.

CASE OF SOLOMON NORTHUP.

Case of Solomon Northup.

Saratora, Mondry, July 10, 1554.

Alexander Merrill and Joseph Russel were this morning committed to Bailston Jail, in Saratoga County, on a charge of baving kidnapped Selomon Northup, at Saratoga Springs, in March, 1641, and sold him into Slavery.

There is no doubt of the identity of the two villains. Their examination will take place at the Court-House to-norrow, before Justice Mecher.

H. C. Jones, Esq., and Deputy-Sheriff Spencer of Gloversville, Fulton County, and Constables Wendell and Harlow of Ballston, Spa., are entitled to great praise for their successful and mwearied efforts in trreing out and securing the prisoners.

District Attorney Odell, who conducted the examination on the part of the people, will leave no toopbole for their escape.

THE KIDNAPPERS OF SOL. NORTHBUP .- The Eccain Journal has the following additional particulars of the sarest of the supposed kidnapper of Solomon Northrap of this State, who was sold into southern slavery:

this State, who was sold into southern slavery:

"Merrill was arrested this morning at his mother's, at Wood-Hollow, and brought here (Gloversville) for examination. Henry B. Northrup has spent a great deal of those and uponcy in ferreting out the scoundrel, and they have no doubt got the man. Solomon identifies him without a dashet. Merrill has long been regurded as a desperate follow. They found him esteen, with a heavy bowie knife and brace of pistols on the floor by his side. The arrest 's caused very general excitement.

"Yours,

P. S. An officer from Saratoga County, accompanied by officer Brazier, at a seted this morning a canal boat capitain named J. L. Ressel, of the boat J. F. Crain, of the Rochester City line, charged with being Merrill's associate in the kidnopping. He was handcuffed and taken to Ballaten. On his way to the cars he admitted that he was in Washington at the Imaguration in 1841.

MARINE JOURNAL.

Argived.

U. S. M. steemship Merice, Charleston, 55 hours, make, and passengers, to Spediord, Theaton & Co. On Sanday at 7:50 P. M., Cape Betters, high bearing S. W. by W. 15 miles, exchanged signals with steemer Neshville, hence for Charleston.

U. S. M. steemship Floride, Weedhall, Savannah, 40 hours, make, and passengers, to Samuel L. Mitchill. July 9, 10 P. M., Hatteres Light bearing N. N. W. exchanged elimals with steemship Neshville; 13 M. exchanged signals with steemship Alabaman passengers, to Savannah & Alabama, Everpool, June 1, along a Weeth and the steemship Neshville; 13 M. exchanged signals with steemship Alabama, Everpool, June 1, along a Marsen of Strangers, to Zerva & Co. June 24, len. 36 25, lon. 39 26, passed a mumber of leaberers.

Bark hours Edgand. (En) Vester, Bordown, 12 days, brandy, to the control of Landau and Marsen of Landau and Lan

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Commander Avnaw H. Footh. 12ma, pp. 392. D. Appeton & Co.

The author of this work commanded the United States brig Perry during her cruise with the American squadron on the coast of Africa in the years 1850 and 1851. On the 21st of December, 1849, the Perry arrived at the Cape Verde Islands, and soon after was ordered by the Commodore of the squadron to proceed direct to Monrovia, and thence to start on a cruise to the south of the equator, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States, by preventing the American flag from being used in the slave trade, and of carrying out the stipulations of the treaty on that subject between the United States and England. The Perry left the Cape Verde Islands on the day in which her orders were issued, and arrived at Monrovia on the 20th of January. Having received a supply of provisions from the Yorktown and sixteen Kroomen from the shore, she sailed for the south and arrived at St. Philip de Benguela, after a passage of forty-one days, having during the interval boarded three legal traders. After remaining three days at Benguela, the Perry ran down the coast, examining all intermediate points, and boarding several vessels during the passage to Loanda, the capital of the flourishing Portuguese settlement of Loango. From that point the Perry ran' down the coast to the northward, for the purpose of eruising off Ambriz, a noted slave station under native authority with several factories for legal trade. Here she joined company with a part of the British squadron, for the purpose of searching all American vessels suspected of being slavers on that part of the coast. A highly graphic description is given by the Commander, of his proceedings in the discharge of this duty, which proved by no means to be a sinecure. At a subsequent period, the Perry performed other successful

cruises, abounting in incident and adventure, the account of which cannot fail to be read with interest, In regard to the utility of a naval force on the coast of Africa, Lieut. Foote, expresses very decided opinions, as appears from the following remarks:

opinions, as appears from the following remarks:

The Legislatures of some States, the reports of some Auxiliary Colonization Societies, the speeches of some distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress, the addresses of some Colonization Agents, have represented the great sacrifice of life and treasure in "unsuccessful efforts," by the African squadron, for the externation of the slave trade, and proposed to withdraw it. Whereas, it has been shown that the African squadrons, instead of being useless, have rendered execution service. For much as colonization has accomplished, and effectual as Liberia is in suppressing the slave traffic within her own jurisdiction, these means and these results have been established and secured by the presence and protection of the naval squadrons of Great Britian, France and the United States. And had no such assistance been rendered, the entire coast, where we now see legal trade and advancing civilization, would have been at this day, in spite of any efforts to colonize, or to establish legal commerce, the scene of unchecked, lawless slave trade plracy. Strange and inguital maladies have been engendered by the crucilies perpetrated within the hold of a slaver. If any discusse affecting the human constitution were brought there, we may be sure that it would, be nursed into mortal vigor in these receptacles of fiith, corruption and despair. Crews have been known to die by the fait of their own there, we may be sure that it would, be nursed into mortal vigor in these receptacles of fifth, corruption and despair. Crews have been known to die by the fruit of their own crime, and leave ships almost helpless. They have carried the scourge with them. The coast fever of Africa, bad enough where it has its birth, came in these vessels, and has assumed perhaps a permanent abode in the western regions of the world. No fairer sky or healthier climate were there on earth, than in the beautiful bay, and amid the grand and picturesque secuery of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. But it became a haunt of slavers, and the dead of Ahica floated on the glittering waters, and were tumbled upon the sands of its harbor. The shipping found, in the hot summer of 1849, that death had come with the slavers. Thirty or forty vessels were lying idly at their anchors, for their crews had mostly perished. The pesti lence swept along the coast of that empire with fearful malignity.

lence except along the coast of that cappire with restriction.

Cabo for the same crime net the same retribution.

Cargoes of slaves were landed to die, and brought the source of slaves were landed to die, and brought the source of their mortelity ashore, vigorous and deadly.

The fever settled there in the beginning of 1833, and came to our country, as summer approached, in merchant vessels from the West Indies. At New-Orleans, Mobile, and other places, it spread deach tion over which the country mourned. Let it be remembered that it is never even safe to disreadly crime.

other places, it spread describes ever which the country mourned. Let it be renembered that it is never even safe to disregard crime.

Civilized governments are now very generally united in measures for the suppression of the slave trade. The coast of Africa itself is repidly closing against it. The American and English colonies secure a vast extent of sens-coast against its revival. Christian missions, at many points, are inculcating the dectrines of divine traft, which, by its power upon the hearts of men, is the antagonist to such cread morighteousness.

The increase of commerce, and the advance of Christian civilization, will undoubtedly, at no distant date, render a naval force for the suppression of the African slave trade nanecessary; but no power having extensive commerce ought ever to overlook the accessity of a naval force on that coast. The Secretary of the Navy, it is to be hoped, has, in his recent report, settled the question as to the continuance of the African Squadron.

The increasing influence of Liberia and Cape Palmas will prove a powerful protection to their colored brethred everywhere. With them Sierra Leone will unite in feeling and purposes. Their policy will always be the satur. It must necessarily happen that a close political relationship in interests and feelings will acite them all in one system of action. Their policy will be that of uncompromising hostility to the sleve trade.

There are two aspects of this question well worthy of proper stending among the nations of the world. The people of Sierra Leone are Englishuse, having the legal rights of that kingdom. Therefore, seizing the citizens of either the one or the other community in time of peace, and carrying them captive to be soid, amonats to the receiver which can be committed on the over-

either the one or the other community in time of peace, and carrying them captive to be sold, amounts to the greatest either which can be contained in the cocan.

Now as this may be sormised in the case of all slavers on that coast, the guilt of the slaver in the eye of national law becomes greater than before, and the peril greater. It may be presumed that it a case were established against any slave energe, that it contained one of either of the above-mentioned description of persons, the consequences to the slavers, whatever their nation might be, would be much more serious than has litherto been the case.

But a principle of higher justice ought long ago to have been kept in view, and acted upon. Let the califf have his "pound of flesh," but "not one drop of blood." If a man throttles another, or suffocates him for want of air, or stow eight hundred people in a ship's hold, where he knows that one or two hundred in the "middle passage" will necessarily die, every such death is a near-der, and each man about of such vessel who has any agency in procuring or forwarding this coape, is a nancherer. It has therefore been contrary to justice, that the perpetrators of such crimes should have been dismissed with impunity when captured. Such considerations ought to weigh with men in the future.

There has been already a commencement of a cossing trade, conducted by colored men. There is a Liberian man-dewer schooser, the "Lark," Libert, Comminding Cooper, and the English, after furnishing the schooner, have proficred the assistance of her many officers to instruct the young asphants of the Republic in the art of sailing the cruser and in the scenace of naval warders. Captain Cooper will not take exception at the remark, that it is "the day of stant! Integs" with the Liberian may. But his flag bears the star of hope to a vigorous young mayal power.

But his flag bears the star of hope to a vigorous young maint power.

A returning of recaptured claves, instructed and civil ized, to the lands which gave them birth, has taken place. Some handreds passed by Lagon, and were assuited and planed red. Some thurdreds passed by Badagry, and were welcomed with kind treatment. The one occurrence remainded them of African derkness, obduracy and climit the other of the rollening and elevating effects which Christianity strives to introduce. They have gone to establish Christian Churches, and have established them there. Such things we are sure have been reported far in the interior, and Christianity now stands contrasted with Mehammedanism, as being the deliverer, while the latter is still the en-layer. The report must also have gone over the whole broad intertropical continent, that Christian rations have joined together for African deliverance; and that for purposes so high the race of Africa has returned from the West, and by imitation of western policy and religion, is establishing a restorative influence on their own shores.

ing the whole of these vast regions to selence and legal commerce. Let America take her right share in them. It

least interesting portion—is devoted to historical notices of Africa, the slave-trade, and the colony of Liberia. Many valuable details are also given of the physical geography, natural history, and manners and customs of the African nations. In regard to the origin of the slave-trade, and its present condition as compared with its former character, the following ex-

compared with its former character, the following extract will be found instructive:

The second period is that of villaliny. More Africans seem to have been bought and sold, at all times of the world's history, than of any other race of mankind. The early navigators were offered slaves as merchandise. It is not easy to conceive that the few which they then carried away could serve any other purpose than to gratify coriosity, or add to the ostentations greatness of kings and noblemen. It was the demands of the West which rendered this iniquity a trade. Everthing which could debase a man was thrust upon Africa from every shore. The old military skill of Europe raised on almost every accessible point embattled fortresses, which now picturesquely line the Gulf of Guinea. In the space between Cape Palmys and the Calabar River there are to be counted, in the old charts, forts and factories by hundreds.

The seventeenth and eighteenth contains were especially the era of we to the African people. Crince against them on the part of European nations, had become gross in cruelty and universal in extent. From the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean, in respect to their lands or their persons, the European was senting, slaving and enslaving. The mischief perpetrated by the white man, was the source of mischief to its author. The west coast became the haunt and nursery of pirates. In fact, the same class of men were the navigators of the pixers and the slaver; and sallors had little hesitation in burraying their own vessels occasionally into the hands of the buccanser. Slavet-rading afforded a pretext which covered all the preparations for robbery. The whole civilized world had begun to share in this gullt and in this retribution.

In 1692, a solitary Scotchman was found at Cape Mesurado, living among the negroes. He had resched the coast in a vessel, of which a man name I Herbert had gotten possession in one of the American colonies, and tract will be found instructive:

Meanage, hving among the negrots. He had resched the coast in a vessel, of which a man named Herbert had gotten possession in one of the American colonies, and had run on with on a buccancering eruise; a mutiny and a fight resulted in the death of most of the officers and crew. The vessel drifted on shore, and bliged in the heavy surf at Cape Mesunade.

The higher ranks of society in Christendom were then most grossly corrupt, and had a leading share in these

Itom New-England, which might then have been called a of pper, mounting twenty small gans. A company of mer-chants of the island bought her, and futed her out estensi-bly as a slaver, bound to the island of Madagascar, but in reality for the purpose of pirating on the tadia merchant-men trading to the Red Sea. They induced Russell, the Governor of the island, to join them in the adventure, and to give the ship an official character, so fur as he was au-therized to do so by his colonial commission.

reality for the purpose of pirating on the facta merchantmen iradiag to the Rol Sea. They induced Russell, the Governor of the island, to join them in the adventure, and to give the ship an official character, so for as he was anticorized to do so by his colonial commission.

A "ten solicitor" of this order, named Conklyn, arrived in 1719 at Siera Leone in a state of great destitution, bringing with him twenty-five of the greatest villam that could be culled from the crows of two or three piratical vessels on the coast. A mutiny had taken place is one of these, on account of the chief's assuming zomething of the character and habits of a gentleman, and Conklyn, after a severe contention, had left with his desparate associate. Had he remained, he might have become chief in command, as a second mutiny broke out soon after his departure, in which the chief was overpowered, piaced on bound one of the prize vessels, and never heard of afterward. The pirates under a new commander followed 'tonkiny to Siera Leone. They found there this worthy gentleman, rich, and in command of a fine ship with eighty men.

Davis, the notorious pirate, soon joined him with a well armed thip manned with one hundred and fifty men. Here was collected as fulfith a next of villamy as the world ever saw. They plandered and explured whatever came in their course. These versels, with other pirates, soon destroyed more than one hundred tending vessels on the African court. England entered into a kind of dam promise, previously to sending a squadron against them, by offering pardon to all who should precare themselves to serve in the war which had commenced against Spain, or exchanging one kind of brigandage for another, by privatering against the Spainsh commence against spain, or exchanging one kind of brigandage for another, by privatering against the Spainsh commence of against Spain, or exchanging one kind of brigandage for another, by privatering against the Spainsh commence against spain, or exchanging one kind of brigandage for another,

pirate slipped b but was boarded and secured just as the rapid black a tropical night buried everything it obscurity, sound was watched during the darkness of the nig sound was watched during the darkness of the night, with a receive the hope that the other two pirates would not take advantage of it to make their escape; but the short gray down showed them still at their anchors. The emisers getting under was and closing in with the pirates produced no movement on their part, and some scheme of canning or desperate resistance was prepared for. They had in fact made a draft from one vessed to man the other fully for defense. Into this vessed the smaller of the cruirers, the Swallow, threw her broadside, which was feebly returned. A grape shot in the head had killed Roberts. This and the singlifer of the cruirers into properly the state of the cruirers. The short he singlifer of the cruirers fire properly the control of the pirate. The third vessel was easily captured. rs easily captured. The cruisers suffered no loss in the fight, but had been

The cruisers acflered no loss in the fight, but had been fetally reduced by sickness. The larger vessel, the Weynouth, which left England with a crew of two hundred and forty men, had previously been reduced so greatly as scarcely to be able to weigh her anchors; and, although recruited often from merchant versels, landed but one hundred and cighty men in England. This rendered the charge of their prisoners somewhat hazardous, and taking them as far as Cape Coast Castle, they there executed such justice as the place could allord, or the demorits of their pray deserved. A great number of them ornamented the store on gibbets—the well-known signs of civilization in that cra—as lengua the climate and the valuares would permit them to harg.

Consequent on these events such order was established as circumstances would admit, or rather the progress of marifine intercourse and any all power put an end to the statem of daring and regulated paracy by which the tropical shores or Africa and the West Indies had been ind waste. This, however, was slight relief for Africa. It was to secure and systematize trade that piracy had been suppressed, and the class trade became accordingly crucity and murderously systematic.

The casesion what nation should be most enriched by

present, and the clave trace because accordingly crossly and murderously systematic.

The question what nation should be most enriched by the guilty traffic was a subject of diplomacy. England sectored the greater share of the criminality and of the profit by gaining from her other competitors the right by contract to supply the colonies of Spain with negroes.

Men forget what they ought not to forget; and however tables of decorates and convenient to the mind of man

Mee forget what they ought not to forget; and however tracting, disgusting and oppressive to the mind of man the lorrors are which characterized that trade, it is well that since they did exist, the memory of them should not perish. It is a fearfully dark chapter in the bistory of the world, but although terrific it has its value. It is more worldy of being remembered than the historical routine of wars, defeats or victories: for it is more illustrative of man's proper history, and of a strange era in that history. The evidence taken by the Committee of the English House of Lords in 1800 has again thrust the subject into daylight.

the whole broad intertropical continent, that Christian nations have joined together for African deliverance; and that for purposes so high the race of Africa has returned from the West, and by initation of western policy and resigner, is establishing a resterative influence on their own shores.

There has thus been presented a view of Africa and of its progress, as far as its condition and advancement have had any relation to our country and its flag. How far its growth in civilization has been dependent on the eferits of America has been illustrated; and how essentially the naval interference of the United States has contributed to this end, has been illustrated; and how essentially the naval interference of the United States has contributed to this progress must in the future depend on the same means and the same efforts. Our own national interests, being a those of a commercial people, require the presence of a squadron. Under its protection estimates, being a those of a commercial people, require the presence of a squadron. Under its protection estimates the sector, and its daily intereasing in extent and value.

It is impossible to say how locative this commerce may be assented the special of the continue. That the whole African coast should assume the aspect of Liberia, is perhaps not an unreasonable expectation. That Liberia will continue to grow in wealth and intinence, is not improbable. There is intelligence among its people, and wisdom and energy in its councils. There is no reason to believe that this will not continue. Its position makes it an agricultural community. Other lands must afford its meantheatures and its reservable of the same enders of the decks of the larger vessels. The reduction, or annihilation of the slave-trade, it opening the whole of these veste that this will not continue. Its position makes it an agricultural community. Other lands must afford its meantheatures and list reders.

The reduction, or annihilation of the slave-trade, it opening the whole of these vestes and lived

The sletches of Light, Pone, describing the

full proportion of this influence and thus recompense to Africa the wrongs inflicted upon her people, in which hither to all nations have participated.

A considerable portion of this volume—and not the colony.

FASHION AND FAMINE. By Mes. Ave. S. Sycrotics. 12m.

pp. 426. Buses & Brother.
The class of fictitious narratives to which this novel belongs has been greatly oversione. Every unfielded writer regards the p quant contrasts of city life as fair subects for his ambitious pen. In many cases, an attempt is nade to highten the effect of reality by fantastic embel lishment. Even the bare description of the scenes, which ord the materials of a story, is often so devoid of proportion and good faste, as not only to make " the judicloss grave, but to fairly set their faces aglow with wrath or shame. It required no slight degree of self-con-idence to add another volume to a class of publications with which the press teems, and which have produced a sense of satiety in most readers. But Mrs. Stephens has performed her task with great decorum, and with a very considerable degree of power. She has produced a natu-ral and touching story, without the aid of exaggerated colering, or morbidly intense centiment. Her characters are drawn from the extremes of society, and though sometimes placed in improbable situations, are obviously partraitures and not inventions. Their language is such as we hear in every-day life—the incidents in their history are generally in accordance with their personal traits—and most astounding scrapes they fall into are not without their parallels in actual experience. One of the best personages in the story is a rade, rough-cast, nasal, and occentric down caster, named Jacob Strong, who in the capacity of an old family servant, follows the orring horo-ine of the plot, like a sort of human-angelic champion and connector, through a perplexed tissue of mistortune and crime, and slows a willy strategy beneath an exterior of decided New-England verdancy, in defending his protego from all sorts of machinations and outrages. Mrs. Gray, the good-hearted, plethoric market-woman, Julia Warren, the mysterious strawberry girl, and poor Florence Craft, are effectively delineated,—perhaps even too greatly diverting the attention from the principal characters in he tragic drama. In point of style, the narrative can cetaloly claim the murit of tersoness and vigor. The forte of the suther is description rather than dialogue, but she knows how to make her words "tell" in each of these branches of composition, and rarely fails to be energetic

HARPEE'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. No. 1. Br J.
Calvis Seriu. He per & Brothers.
A universal Gazetteer, brought down to the present
state of geographical and statistical science, has for some time been demanded by the "reading public." work, of which the first number is now issued, is suited to supply this demand both by the comprehensiveness of its plan and the accuracy of its execution. It embedies the results of the late consuses of the United States, Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the returns of recent censuses of Mexico, Central America, South America, Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe; Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe; and of the latest publications on the subject both in Eu-rope and America. In the preparation of the articles on the Western Continent, the editor has made use of origi-nal sources not before collected and arranged. The infor-mation pre-ented in this Gazetteer is copious and satisfac-tory in point of fact, though condensed into a form of re-markable brevity. It is printed on a large and clear type, and as far as external appearance is concerned, can scarcely fail to meet the wants of every purchaser. The work is to be completed in ten numbers, issued once a

NEWFORT BLUSTRATED. By the Editor of To. Newford Mer-cary. Blues, pp. 110. D. Applenou & Co. A series of brief chetches describing the principal ob-jects of interest in Newport, with a variety of antiquarian and historical reminiscences. No better guide-book has jet been issued to the curiosities of that ancient town, and the summer tourist in search of the picturesque should not full to make acqueintance with its pages.

RECORDS OF THE BUBBLETON PARISH. 12mc., pp. 210-licebut A Tomphins.

Lively description, natural character-drawing and pum] gept satire are the characteristics of this volume. writer has evaler been no inattentive student of man and society, and he sets forth his impressions with confidence and power.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The July number of The North American opens with an ordele on the "Natural Theology of Art," presenting many striking views in a highly elaborated style. The prominent idea of the writer is the divine character of the prominent measal the writer is the divine character of the beautiful arts, as interpreting nature and thus revealing the spirit of its intuite author—of "Him whom we think of in childhood as a human person; in youth as a super-human one, who speaks in thunder and descends in the mystery of night; in minhood as the unseen Reality who shires through all appearances." This original and vigor-ons essay is understood to be from the pen of the Rev. H. W. Parker, a clergyman of rare accomplishments in a neighboring city. "Whittier and his Writings" form the subject of the next article, which is an admirable piece of indicious criticism. It speeks manually and justly of his artis-levery sentiments as a source of his poetic inspiration, and describes his doctrines as "the genuine American docmires of freedom and humanity, brought up to the latest the emuncipation of the Review from the narrow, provin cial conservation, which, under its late editor, pressed down its vitality, as if under a leaden weight. A literary discussion of great becauses and force is suggested by Dr. Roget's lambering "Thesaurus of English Words." The writer shows most conclusively that style is but the expres-sion of the man, and that it is a hopeless attempt to make language really express anything timer, deeper, higher, o re for ible than what lives in the mind of the person who were it. The merciless severity with which he lather the literary pretension of the day is truly refreshing. In the statement of his own ideas in regard to the secret of expression, he is prefound and philosophical, and deserves not only to be read, but studied. "Addison's Works" are the subject of an able critical easy, setting forth the merits of the author of The Speciator with a discriminating sympathy, and with scholar-like elegance of language.

Among the other subjects treated in this number are American Hospitals for the Imane," " Caba and the Cubane," " The Chinese Rebellion," and " Comte's Philcrophy. (C. S. Francis & Co.)

THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY.

This periodical continues to give signs of healthy prog ress. No better number has been issued than the present one. Most of the papers are seasonable—all of them above medicerity-one or two of them of decidedly superior merit. "The Prose Works of Willis," for instance the specimen of racy literary discussion, and without dealing in profuse or indiscriminate praise, will be highly grat-if)ing to the admirers of that author. "The Morale of the Fastern War," after paying an appreciative tribute to consider the subject on broad grounds, and presents some appropriate ideas. "Loyela and the Jesuit Reaction," "One of our Great Men," "New-York Institutions for Popular Information," are well-written and valuable articles. A defense of the "Use of Wine" is inserted with a quasi-protest on the part of the editor, though it contains nothing which need clarm the most strenuous tectotallers. The number closes with a summary of recent literature.

Phillips, Sampson & Co. have issued a new edition of Mitten's Perfect Works, in two large duodecimes, con-taining Mitford's Life of the Poet and brief notes. The same house have issued Goldswith's Poems, Plays and Escape, with an introduction by H. T. Tuckerman. The convenient form and typographical elegance of these volumes make them worthy the attention of collectors of

Meson Brothers are the publishers of a now series of Copy Books, by B. F. Foster, intended to facilitate the labors of teachers by presenting a common-sense system of the art of writing.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By permission of the publishers we are enabled to

give to our readers a few extracts from Mrs. STOWE'S ferthcoming work in advance of publication. We understand that it will be published on the 15th of THE PHILOSOPHIC COOK OF THE STEAMSHIP.

Our cook has specially interested me-a xW, stender, relandedly man, with a matery-hire eye, a national de-cided visage. His an individual weary of the storms and on motions of 100, and thereachly expressed with the

signedly stuffing a turkey, anon compounding a sauce, or mournfully making little ripples in the crust of a tart; but all is done under an evident sense that it is of no use

all is done under an evacuar trying.

Many complaints have been made of our coffee since we have been on heard, which, to say the truth, has been as most the as most of the social questions of our day, and, perhaps, for that reason quite as generally unpulatable; but since I have seen our cook, I am quite persuaded that the coffee, like other works of great artists, has borrowed the bues of its maker's mind. I think I hear him solitoquize over it—"To what purpose is coffee!—of what avail tea!—thick or clear!—all is passing away—a listle erg, or fish-skin, more or less, what are they!" and so we get melancholy coffee and tea, owing to our philosophic cock.

After dinner I watch him as he washes dishes: he hangs After dinner I watch him as he washes dishes: he hangs up a whole row of the the ship gives a lurish, and knocks them all down. He looks as if it was just what he expected. "Such is life! he says, as he pursues a trisky tin pan in one direction, and arrests the gambols of the lattle in another, while the wicked sea meanwhile, with another lurch, is upsetting all his dishwater. I can see how these daily trials, this performing of most delicate and complicated gastronomic operations in the midstof such unstands, unsettled circumstances, have gradually given this peer seul a despair of living, and brought him into this state of philosophic melancholy. Just as Xantippe melans a sage of Socrates, this whisky, frisky, stermy see his hes noted a sage of our cook. Meanwhile, not to do him. a sage of Socrates, this whicky, frisky, stormy so a file has made a sage of our cook. Meanwhile, not to do him injustice, let it be recorded, that in all dishes which require grave conviction and steady persevenence, rather than hepe and inspiration, he is eminently successful. Our table excels in vanids of a redective and sole on character; mighty rounds of boof, vast saddles of mutton, and the whole tribe of meats in general, came on in a superior style. English plan pudding, a weighty and serious performance, is exhibited in first rate order. The jellies want lightness,—but that is to be expected.

APERDEEN CATHEDRAL.

ARERDEEN CATHEBRAL.

It is well that such spots should be venerated as sacred venerable houses, stending, many of them, in ancient gerdens. And here rises the peculiar, old, gray cathedral. These Scotch enthedrals have a seri of stubbed appearance, and look like the expression in stone of defiant, invincible resolution. This is of primitive granite, in the same heavy, massive style as the cathedral of Glusgow, but having strong individualities of its own.

Whoever located the ce lesisatical buildings of England and Scotland certainly had an exquisite perception of untural scenery; for one notices that they are almost invariably pheced on just that point of the landscape, where the poet or the artist would say they should be. These cathedrals, though all having a general similarity of design, 4ccon, each one, to have its own personality, as much es a human being. Looking at nineteen of them is no a human being. Looking at nineteen of them is no impensation to you for omitting the twentieth: there il certainly be something new and peculiar in that.

I cannot describe these things to you; are little turns convey no picture to the mind. I can only tell you of the character and impression it bears—a character of strong, and inching enal reasee, appropriately reminding one of the Scotch people, whom Walter Scott compares to the native symmetre of their hills, "which scorns to be biased in its mode of growth, even by the influence of the provading wind, but shooting its brunches with equal boldness in every direction, shows no weather side to the storm, and may be broken, but can never be bended."

In 1649 the parish minister attacked the "High Altar," a piece of the most splendid workmanship of anything of the kind in Europe, and which had to that time remains inviolate; perhaps from the insensible influence of its beauty. It is said that the carpenter employed our the inviolate; perhaps from the inscrisible influence of its beauty. It is said that the carpenter employed for the purpose was so struck with the noble workmanship that he refused to touch it till the minister took the hatches from his hand and gave the first blow.

These men did not consider that "the leprosy lies deep within," and that when human nature is denied beautiful idole, it will go after ugly ones. There has been just as the purious a restricted a resting in coarse, here and disagreeable minimum.

incits of religion, as in beautiful and agreeable ones; men-have weeklipped Juggerant as perfunciously as they have Venus or the Graces; so that the good divine night better have aimed a sermon at the heart than an ax at the

SHARGFERE.

No one can fail to feel, in reading any of the plays of Shakepere, that he was born in an age of credulity and marvels, and that the materials out of which his mind was woven were dyed in the grain, in the handed springs of tradition. It would have been as absolutely impossible for even binerel, had be been born in the daylight of this century, to have built those quaint, Gothic structures of imagination, and tinted them with their possible coloring of marvelousness and mystery, as for a modern artist to etiginate and execute the weird designs of an ancient eathedral. Both Gothic architecture and this perfection of Gothic poetry were the springing and efforcescence of that age, impossible to grow again. They were the forest primerval; other trees may spring in their room, trees as mighty and as fair, but not such trees.

mighty and as fair, but not such trees.

"I wonder," said one of us, "li Shakspere were living, what he would say to our times, and what he would thank of all the questions that are agitating the world now." That he did have thoughts whose roots ran far beyond the depth of the age in which he lived, is plain enough from annabetless indications in his plays, but whether he would have taken any practical interest in the world a movements is a fair question. The poetic mind is not always the progressive one; it has, like moss and ivy, a need for constitung old to chig to and germinate upon. The actistic temperament, too, is self and sensitive; so there are all these reasons for thinking that perhaps he would have been for keeping out of the way of the heat and dust of modern progress. It does not follow because a men has penetration to sen an evil, he has energy to reform it.

Ersemus saw all that Luther awe just as clearly, but he said that he had rather never have truth at all than content of for it with the world in such a tunait. However, on the other hand, England did in Milton have one poet who girt himself up to the roughest and stormiest work of reformation: so it is not quite certain, after all, that Sh despere might not have been a reformer in our times. One thing is quite certain, that he would have said very shrewd things about all the matters that move the world now, as he certainly did about all matters that he was cognizant of in his own day.

WARWICK CASTLE.

Well, now it was all done. Merodach Baladam had not a more perfect expect of the rehes of Hezekish than we

Well, now it was all done. Merodach Baladau had not a more perfect expend of the riches of Hezekiah than we had of the glories of Warwick. One always likes to see the most perfect ling of its kind; and probably this is the most perfect specimen of the feudal ages yet remaining in At the most perfect specimen of the feudal ages yet remaining in igland. As I stood with Joseph Sturge under the old cedars of

As I stood with Joseph Sturge under the old cadars of Lebanon, and watched the multitude of tourists and parties of pleasure, who were throughed the walks, I shad to him, "After all, this establishment amounts to a public museum and pleasure grounds for the use of the people." He arcented. "And, said I, "you English people like these things; you like these old magnificent seats, kept up by old families." "That is what I tell them," said Joseph Sturge. "I tell them there is no danger in onlarging the arrivage, for the people would not break up these old establishments if they could." On that point, of course, I had no means of forming an opinion.

no means of forming an opinion.

The influence of these estates on the community cannot but be in many respects beneficial, and should go some way to quality the prejudice with which republicans are apt to contemplate anything aristocratic, for although the legal title to these things inheres in but one man, yet in a very important sense they belong to the whole community—indeed, to universal humanity. It may be very undesirable and unwise to went to insiste these institutions in America, and yet it may be illiberal to undervalue them as they stand in England. A man would not build a house, in this nineteenth century, on the pattern of a femile castle; and yet where the femilal castle is built, surely its antique grace might plead somewhat in its favor, and it may be better to accommodate it to modern uses than to level it and erect a modern mansion in its place.

level it and erect a more as.

With such reflections the lover of the picturesque may be because that he is not sinning against the With such reflections the lover of the picturesque may confort himself, hoping that he is not sinning against the useful in his admiration of the beautiful.

One great achievement of the millenium, I trust, will be in uniting these two elements, which have ever been contending. There was great significance in the old Greek fable which represented Venus as the divinely ap-pointed help-meet of Vulcan, and yet always quarrelling with him.

with him.

We can scarce look at the struggling, earth-bound condition of useful labor through the world without joining it the beautiful aspiration of our American poet,—

"Surely, the wiser time shall come When this time overplus of might, No longer sullen, slow, and dumb, Shall leap to music and to light.

Sharriesp to the world,
In that new childhood of the world,
Life of itself shall dance and play,
Fresh blood through Time's shrunk veins be burled,
And labor meet delight half way."

In the new state of society which we are trying to found in America, it must be our effort to hasten the coassummation. These great estates of old countries may keep it for their share of the matter to work out perfect models, while we will seize the ideas thus elaborated and make them the property of the million.

them the property of the million.

LORD SHAPTESBURY.

People here are somewhat amused by the vivacity with which American papers are exhorting Lord Shaftesbury to look into the factory system, and to explore the collieries, and in general to take care of the suffering lower classes, as if he had been doing anything else for these twenty years past. To people who know how he has worked against wind and tide, in the face of opposition and obloquy, and how all the dreadful statistics that they quote against him were brought out expressly by inquiries set on foot and prosecuted by him, and how the same structure of the property of the same structure of the property of the same structure. The same structure is the same structure of the same st formed, as far as the most stringent and minute legislation can reform them,—it is quite amusing to hear him exhorted to consider the situation of the working classes. One reason for this, perhaps, is that provoking facility in changing names which is incident to the English peerage. During the time that most of the researches and speeches on the factory system and colleries were made, the Earl of Shaftesbury was in the House of Commons, with the title of Lord Ashley, and it was not till the death of his father that he entured the House of Peers as Lord Shaftesbury. The contrast which a very staid relations paper in America (Tas N. Y. Observer) has drawn between Lord Ashley and Lord Shaftesbury does not ste he people over here as remarkably any saits.

Concerning that letter' I have one or two things to say.

Nothing can be more false than the insinuation that has been thrown out in some American papers, that it was a political movement. It had its first origin in the deep religious feelings of the man whose whole life has been devoted to the abolition of the white-labor alavery of Great Britain; the man whose explored the darkness of the collieries, and counted the weary steps of the cotton-spinner—who penetrated the dens where the lusane were toy-tured with darkness, and cold, and stripes; and threadol the leathnesse allieys of London, hannts of fever and choicra; this man it was, whose heart was overwhelmed by the tale of American Slavery, and who could find no relief from this distress except in raising some voice to the ear of Christianity. Fearful of the leadonsy of political interference, Lord Shaftesbury published an address to the ladics of England, in which he told them that he fell himself meved by an irresistible impulse to current them to ruise their voice, in the name of a common Christianity and womanhood, to their American sisters. The abone which has fallen upon him for this most Christian proceeding does not in the least surprise him, because it is of the kind that has always met him in every benevolent movement. When in the Parlament of England he was pleading for wengen in the collieries who were harnessed like beasts of burden, and made to draw heavy londs through mirr, and dark passages, and for children who were taken a farce years old to labor where the sun never thines, he was met with determined and furious opposition and oblessory—accused of being a disorganizer, and of wighing to restore the drrk ages. Very similar accusations have attended all his efforts for the Loboring clause during the long course of revention years, which resided at leri lathe triumpland passage of the factory bill.

From Eichmendis, Mr. S., C., and I dreve out to call

at leaf in the triumphant passage of the factory bill.

EOSSUTH.

From Hichmond's, Mr. S., C., and I drove out to call upon Kosenth. We found him in an obscure lodging on the outskirds of London. I would that some of the eddors in America, who have thrown out inshunations about his living in fuxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it reyend the simplest necessaries. Here dwells the man whose greatest fault is an analysing love of his country. We all know that if Kossuth would have taken wealth and a secure retreat, with a life of ease for himself. America would gladly have laid all those at his feet. But because he could not acquiesce in the numerical dishoner of his country, he lives a life of obscurity, poverty, and labor. All this was written in his pule, wern tace, and sad, thoughtful blue eye. But to me the unselfish partriot is more venerable for his poverty and his misfortunes.

He entered into conversation with its with cheerfuls as, speaking English well, though with the idioms of foreign languages. He seemed quite amused at the sentation which had been excited by Mr. S. s earlier speech la Exeter Hall. C. nakes him if he had still loopes for his cause. He arswered, "I hope still, bee ass I work still: "my hope is in God and in man."

I inquired for Madaine Koseath, and he answered. "I have not yet seen her to-day," adding, "she has her family afforts, you know, madam; we are poor exiles here; and, fearing to cause embarrasament. I did not press an interview.

bress an interview.

When we pured he took my hand kindly, and said, and bless you are shill.

God bless you, my child.

I would not lose my faith in such men for any thing the world could give me. There are some people who involve in themselves so many of the elements which go to make up our confidence in human nature generally, that to lose confidence in them seems to undermone our faith in human virtue. As Shakspere says, their defection would be tike "another fall of man." The letter of the Women of Great British to their slaters is

More Victors of the Railroad Disaster.—As we predicted in previous issues, more fatal results have been occasioned by the dreadful calamity on the Baltimore and Susquebanua Railroad, on the 4th inst. During a late hour on Friday night, Joseph Bell, a laborer, aged 26 years, yielded to his awful sufferings and died at the infirmary, on Lombard-at. His right shoulder had been awfully bruised and his arm was badly scalled. Frederick Wolf, a tinner, aged 20 years, also died at the same institution on Saterday night. His injury consisted of a severe fracture of the left leg. The worst case now at the infirmary is Patrick Fitzgerald, who lead night was ecusidered e little better. Shortly after i clock on Saturday morning, Isaac Johnson died. Both of his legs were crushed. The deceased had been Janitor at the Control High School building for several years. His wife and son aged 19 years, will remain at the building and attend to the duties until the Board of Commissioners appoint a successor. Messus, John F. Sellman and Madison Joffers confinue to improve, Mr. McNier of N. Exoter-st. whose leg was severely crushed, still lies in a preactious situation. The limb has not yet been amputated. Mr. Henry of Granby-st., continues very dangerous. Charles Baum, formerly of Washington City, we now hear, sustained severe injury of both legs, which are awfully swollene in Googhest. Mr. Baum is a house-carpenter, and should be survive with, it is foared, never be able to work at his trade. He has a family. We hear that Mr. John Scott, the conductor, is supposed to have slightly improved since last accounts.

The Accident of Mr. Baum is a house-carpenter, and should be survive with it is foared, never be able to work at his trade. He has a family. We hear that Mr. John Scott, the conductor, is supposed to have slightly improved since last accounts.

The Accident of the Research and for the trade of the rece, which there is of the trade, killing in regard to the necident which occurred out the Great Western road on the morning of th

ern road on the morning of that day. The congrant train ren over a horse, which threw it off the track, killing 17 Norwegian emigrants and severely injuring many others. The train on which Mr. R. came, was delayed some time at the scene of this awriai catastrophe, until the wreck was removed, and he tells us that he saw eight of the dead bodies and was told that there were nine others near by. Of one family, consisting of the parents and three children, all were killed except the youngest daughter.

A Tonnano is Michigan—A correspondent of The Adeien Expenier says that on the evening of June 29 the Township of Ogden, Lonavee County, was visited by the most districtive tornado ever known in that section of the country. For several days previous the weather had been extremely satiry, but during that afternoon the clouds assumed the uppearance of thunder and rain. Just at duck the clouds began to dash fariously from all quarters toward the zenith, but the air near the earth was still elmost to suffocation. At about 14 o'clock west a torned came sweeping along from the north-east with temendous fary, destroying everything in its course. It had the forest prostrate for half a mile in width, twisting the most stundy frees like withes and reading their roots from the ground like eo many weeds.

mendous farry, destroying everything in its course. It had the forest prostrate for half a rate in width, twisting the most stundy trees like withes and reading their roots from the ground like so many weeds.

At the residence of E. & B. L. Hicks the storm accomplished the most damage, almost every building on the premiers being destroyed. The dwelling-house was unroofed and the frame racked to its foundation; the corn-house was unroofed and moved several feet from its foundation, a log-house was completely blown down; the harn, 35 by 48 foct, newly built, was unroofed and tora from its foundation; the orchard was unroofed and dastroyed, the fences leveled with the ground, and the growing crops very much injured. The roofs of the buildings were blown to the distance of thirty, fifty, and even us far as one hundred roots from where they belonged. A wagon weighing eight hundred pounds was turned completely over without being moved three feet. Others suffered severely, but the exact amount of injury sustained has not been ascertained.

suffered severely, but the case amount of injury sustained has not been secretained.

SU(1)1.—Seturally night, a young man who had been stopping at the Phonix Hotel some two weeks, and who reported bimeelf from Boston and California, and gave his name as William S. Archibald, committed suicide by hanging himself to one of the bedpoets in his bed. The testimory of Silas H. Cowell, proprietor of the hotel, Harvey Smith, porter, and William Reynolds, a boarder, was taken before the coroner's jury. It appeared that Archibald came to board at the Phonix the 25th of Jane, representing that it was to improve his health—that Saturday evening about 7 o clock he was in the bar room. At a later hour in the evening a friend called to see him, and not finding him down stairs went to his room and found the door locked. This induced Mr. Carell to visit the room, and still finding the door locked, he brake it open. Deceased was dead, laying on his bed face downward, his head projecting over the side of the bed, and a black silk neck handkerchief tied round his neck, one end of which was fastened to the bedpost, at the foot of the bed.

Cholkers in St. Louis.—There were 207 deaths from

meck handkereiner field round his neck, one end of which was fastened to the bedpost, at the foot of the bed.

Cholera in St. Louis — There were 207 deaths from cholera in St. Louis for the week ending on the second. The whole number of interments in the various conneteries time in all) was 470. Says The Republicans:

"Of the interments in the City Cemetery, all were emigrants, newly arrived; and over two-thirds of those intered in the Rock Spring Cemetery, were also emigrants. The same may be said of the Holy Ghost and one or two other cemeteries.

Cholera is rather upon the increase in Middle Tennoses.

From the 27th to the 30th ult., twenty deaths occurred in Shepherdsville, Ky.

in Shepherdsville, Ky.

The Evansville, Ky., papers notice an occasional death from cholers in that city.

The Concienate Commercial learns that in a little village opposite Toledo. Ohio, twenty-seven deaths occurred in the space of thirty-six hours.

opposite Toledo, Ohio, twenty-seven deaths occurred in the space of thirty-six hours.

At Scottsville, Va., two fatal cases have occurred. It is also said that a case has occurred at or near Howardsville, and that there have been several cases between Scottsville and kichmond.

One death by choiera has occurred at Richmond, Va.

The official report of the Chichmani Board of Hoalth for the week ending July 3, records forty-five deaths from Asiatic choiers.

How to Girt the Real Playon of Corres.—In Knighton's "Ferest Life in Ceylon" are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience: The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee-berry is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full dayor in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting part to the mill, and thence to the coffee pot; and again, after having been made, should be mixed when sinces at a boiling heat with hot milk. It must be vary bad coffee indeed which, if these precantifus be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhibitanting drisk.

Distratesing.—The Cleveland Herald of the 5th asys.

tions be taken, will not amore an agreeouse and call and ing drisk.

Distrassing.—The Cleveland Herald of the 5th says:

The sohr. Virginia, Capt. Williams, with a crew of six men, bound from Toledo to Oswego, was discovered near the mouth of Rock River yesterday morning in distress, and was towed into port by a steam-tug. Four of her crew had died of cholern since leaving Foledo. The names of the unfortunate dead are James Brock, Judah Valentine.

Henry Wood and Wm. Young, the inter supposed to have a brother residing in this city. The survivors are Capt. Williams, the mass and cheef the crew—names.